

Poetry.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

"WHATEVER IS—IS RIGHT."

I bear a message to those hearts
That murmur or repine,
And would that it might be to all
What it hath been to mine.
Whate'er their woe, however dark
May seem the brooding night,
I bid them mark these simple words,
"Whatever is—is right."

Pale scholar, thou hadst nerved thy soul
For conflict which is past;
Now prone and crushed thou liest low
Before the adverse blast.
Another foot hath touched the goal
Which thou hadst kept in sight,
Thy past success had made thee proud;
"Whatever is—is right."

And thou who toiled day by day
To earn a scanty store
Of bread, for those poor famished ones,
Who clamor still for more—
Dost thou this labor give thee strength?
"This was to call me to the fight."
The rich one also hath his grief—
"Whatever is—is right."

Yes, for his hoards take wings and flee,
And while, with means and tears,
Bewailing what may not return,
A low stern voice he hears:
"Dost thou not grind the laboring poor
To compass thy delight?
Just punishment has come to thee—
"Whatever is—is right."

Young mother, bending o'er thy child,
Thy first born darling son,
That sleepeth now the sleep of death,
E'er it had well begun—
Crush in thy breast the rising thoughts
Rebelling at God's might;
Thy child is saved from many ills—
"Whatever is—is right."

Thine eyes are closing, gentle girl,
On all life's pleasant scenes,
And though thou soon shalt look thy last,
Thy heart still toward them leans.
The earth is fair, yet thou art called
To realms of starry light;
Thy Father biddeth thee come home;
"Whatever is—is right."

Scorn not the lesson that it comes
To thee in simple guise;
Truth, howe'er humble be its source,
Is heeded by the wise.
Then murmur not at Heaven's decrees,
For time in rapid flight
Will prove to all believing hearts,
"Whatever is—is right."

Miscellaneous.

THE DEATH BED OF AN INFIDEL.

Some years ago, an individual, well known and highly respected in the religious world, narrated in my hearing (says Ford's "Damascus,") the following incident:

In early life, while with a college companion, he was making a tour on the continent, at Paris his friend was seized with an alarming illness. A physician of great celebrity was speedily summoned, who stated that the case was a critical one, and that much would depend upon a minute attention to his directions. As there was no one at hand upon whom they could place much reliance, he was requested to recommend some confidential and experienced nurse. He mentioned one, but added:

"You may think yourself happy indeed should you be able to secure her services; but she is so much in request among the higher circles here, that there is little chance of finding her disengaged."

The narrator at once ordered his carriage, went to her residence, and much to his satisfaction found her at home. He briefly stated his errand, and requested her immediate attendance.

"But before I consent to accompany you, permit me, sir," said she, "to ask you a single question: Is your friend a Christian?"

"Yes," he replied, "indeed he is—a Christian in the best and highest sense of the term; a man who lives in the fear of God. But I should like to know your reason for such an inquiry?"

"Sir," she answered, "I was the nurse that attended Voltaire in his last illness, and for all the wealth of Europe, I would never see another infidel die."

"ALL OF THE OLDEN TIME."

In these latter days of speculation, plunder, and degenerated morals, a recollection of the worth of the high minded founders of our Government is to me like the gushing of the cool spring to the mid-day traveller in the heated desert. A friend relates the following anecdote of his boyish days:

Having occasion to write, he thought to supply himself with a sheet of letter paper from the desk of his grandfather, who at that time had an office under the Federal Government.

"What are you doing there?" said the old gentleman.

"Getting a sheet of paper, sir."

"Put it back, sir, put it back; that paper belongs to the Government of the United States."

This old gentleman had the courage to affix his name to a certain document, pledging "his honor and his fortune" for its support, but he lacked the courage to appropriate to his private use the property of the Government. How droll would he appear were he among us now.

A Persevering Old Man.—Wm. Gardner, of Cross Creek township, Pa. aged 60 years, in the late election walked through the storm, a distance of six miles to vote, which done, he walked back again in the pelting rain and hunted up other voters.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Cautious heads may preach prudence on this subject, and foreboding ones depict poverty and care, with many other objections, but still do we advocate the propriety of early marriages. All know, should know, the opinion of the good and wise Franklin upon this subject, who was a warm advocate in its favor. Were early marriages generally encouraged among us, much of the vice and wickedness would be prevented which is almost unavoidable.

The attachment of man to the gentler sex is perfectly natural, and when virtuous and honorable, how proper is the indulgence; it ennobles our nature, lifts it above our ordinary level, imparting to it a loftier and better character. Experience testifies to the improvement it produces in us; true love ever improves our feelings and principles by raising them above a selfish sphere of action.

Let early attachments, then, be encouraged. The young man that has chosen a virtuous female for his future partner in life, has every incitement to an honest and upright course; he has an object in view other than the mere enjoyment of the present time. He finds in her one who will participate in each hope for future happiness, who will aid by her gentle and persuasive arts, to lead him in the right path. An honorable attachment between the sexes is a source not only of much true and rational enjoyment, but it is also productive of much practical good.

It is often observed, that such a young man is foolish to get married at his age, as he cannot afford it. This is, in general, a mistake, as the money that young men would probably expend in worse than useless amusements—perhaps at the gaming table or over the drinking cup—would now be devoted to a holy and just purpose. And further than this, he would be kept from the vicious and unholy associations incident to a life of dissipation, by the charms of a happy home.

NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading; it communicates all the important events in the busy world; it is a never-failing source of amusement, and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man who, possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity, and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or good citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his intelligent neighbors.

Eugene Sue and the Unknown.—It has been the custom, says the Parisian *Journal des Debats*, for the great novelist, notwithstanding his reputation as a man of fashion, to spend much of his time in visiting the garrets of the city, relieving the poor, and at the same moment, gathering a knowledge of human nature. On a dark and sleety night last November, he was standing in one of the most wretched holes in Paris, where a poor widow and her children were lying in a state of shocking destitution.

They were without bread, or covering, or fire; and the beauty of one of the orphan children, a girl of some fifteen, added interest to the scene. Sue gave them some money and left, resolving to call the next day. He did call, and to his utter astonishment, found the widow and her children surrounded with all the comforts of life—fire on the hearth, baskets of Bologna sausages in profusion, and in fact, every thing necessary to make home happy. In the midst of this scene of profusion stood a slender young man very handsomely dressed. He was the cause of this sudden relief; the widow and her daughters blessed him with tears in their eyes. Eugene Sue was much struck by this token of feeling in one so young, brilliant and gay. When the young fashionable left he determined to ascertain his residence, and after much trouble saw him enter a carriage near the Place Vendome, and drive to the Chasse d'Antin. Sue followed, and saw the stranger enter the Hotel of the Duc de R.—He waited an hour for his re-appearance, and at last saw a beautiful young lady of high rank come out of the hotel and enter her carriage. In that lady Sue recognised not only the handsome dandy, but the Princess d'Orleans, one of the daughters of Louis Philippe!

Married in the Street.—We find the following queer statement in a Western sheet:—Married in the streets of Vicksburg, near the Perry Landing, on Sunday, the 2d inst., by N. G. Bryson, Esq., Mr. Willis G. Wheeler, of Madison co., Miss., to Miss Catharine Smith.

The parties were removing Westward, and as the boat was waiting for them, they would not take time to go to a house offered them, but, with a touch of romance, had the ceremony performed in the street, and went on their way rejoicing.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

The Barrel Movement.

A SKETCH OF CAMP LIFE ON THE RIO GRANDE.

When the St. Louis Legion was encamped on the island at the mouth of the Brazos Santiago, the boys began, for the first time, to feel the inconvenience of "Uncle Sam's" fodder and arrangements—not that they expected to find "chicken fixins" every morning, but they at least felt confident that the *beans* would be nourishing. About 11 o'clock, A. M., every day, the little round vegetables were put in the camp kettles, and in an hour, or probably an hour and a half, were served out. To those skilled in the matter of dried beans, we need not explain how little effect one hour's boiling would have upon them. The different messes cracked away, however, chewed the hard pebbles up, and left their meals in a very unsatisfied manner. A few days had scarcely elapsed when a general grumble was set in circulation against the commissary department, Uncle Sam, and his *beans* in particular.—One tall volunteer swore, in the mess, that he would cross to the main land and provision himself, if he had to eat a live *ranchero*, before he would starve on such fare. His comrades chimed in with his rebellious resolve, and all of them asked leave of the captain to take a short excursion for a few hours in search of game. Leave was granted and off the party started. In the course of a few hours one came strolling into the camp with a bundle under his arm, and as he passed the sentry on the way to their tent, he was accosted with—

"Jo, what luck had you?"

"Oh," says Jo, "I only killed a *gutter snipe*!"

"Well," says the sentry, "that is the largest snipe, judging from the bundle, I have ever seen. Let me look at his bill!"

Joe uncovered it, and there was the snout of as fine a young pig as ever poked his nose into a swill tub. Both winked at each other, exchanged quiet grins, and then the *snipe* was carefully covered and carried to quarters. In a few moments along came another of the mess, who reported that he had only secured a haunch of a "*slow deer*," i. e. a young calf; and, to wind up the captured game of the party, three more appeared, carrying a quarter of a "*short horned elk*," which some envious members of the messes declared looked as if it might have been the *slow deer's* mammy. The spoils were put together and covered over, after which the mess went into a council of war upon how to get something to wash down the game and make the whole affair a comfortable one.

"Do you think you can execute a *barrel movement*, boys?" said an orderly belonging to the mess.

"What is it like?" was the general inquiry.

"Simply this," says the sergeant; "the commissary general is landing stores down at the beach, among which is some first rate *brandy* for the officers, and if we could only make one of his half barrels keep step in a hollow square, we might easily execute the new march of a *barrel movement*."

All the mess expressed themselves ready for duty instantly, and, having added a few more rank and file to the enterprise, off they started on a commendably earnest march to practice the new drill. The hollow square was admirably formed and reformed half a dozen times before they reached the beach, and, advancing in line towards the commissary's, with a rapid evolution they formed around a liquor cask, and commenced their march back across the island. The drill was now full of interest—it was new—and one of the lieutenants, attracted by the strange maneuvering, approached them just as they were performing a hollow square *countermarch*. He observed one of the men carrying two muskets, and thought it queer, but a glance at the centre of the squad explained the secret. A strong volunteer was keeping the barrel rolling in the inside—they were representing a square retreating with stores, and it was really beautiful, the skill with which they did it. Now the barrel roller would get tired, and the squad would countermarch while another took his place; again, a discovery would threaten, and they would close up to receive a charge of cavalry; and thus, moving with caution and steadiness, they reached a small sand hill in the rear of the camp. Now commenced some brilliant *slow movements*, all in one spot, which were followed by the squad forming line and moving into camp. At the spot where the square broke, a fresh hillock of sand might have been discovered, by those only, however, who knew the former loveliness of the spot.

The lieutenant, who had critically watched the maneuvering of the men, congratulated the orderly on the perfection of their drill. The subordinate looked him in the eye, and knew by the slight curl in the muscles of his face that he "smoked" the new tactics; so, touching his cap politely, he asked the officer if, when they cooked their game, he would accept a slice?

"If the cook in your mess seasons it carefully, and it is not *overdone*, I would not mind tasting it," says the lieutenant.

The orderly winked, and they separated. It was refreshing to an old campaigner just to see how "gutter snipe," "short-horned elk" and "slow deer" were disposed of that evening in the mess, which executed the above described strange drill; and ever after that night it became a by-word, when a volunteer was seen moving in zig-zag fashion, that he was practicing the Legion's new march, called the "*barrel movement*."

PAT AT THE POST OFFICE.

The following colloquy took place at an Eastern Post Office:

Pat.—I say Mistor Post Master, is there any letter for me?

Postmaster.—Who are you, my good sir?

I'm myself, that's who I am.

Well, but what is your name, sir?

O niver mind the name.

I must have your name, sir.

An' what do you want with the name?

So that I can find your letter, sir, if there is one.

Well, Patrick Burns, if you must have it.

No sir, there is none for you.

Is there no other way to git in there except through this pane of glass?

No sir.

Well for you there isn't. I'd tache ye better manners than to insist upon a gentleman's name; but ye didn't git it after all, so I'm aven with ye!

New England Salutations.—"Good morning, Neighbor A—; how do you do to-day?"

"Well, I'm much as one, I thank you; how is it with you?"

"Why, I'm pretty much the old sort, 'tween three and one; how is your woman this morning?"

"Well, she's pretty much why for her, considerin'; how's yours?"

"She's to be crawling, I thank you.—Good morning."

We Fixed that Chap.—A few days ago a gentleman (!) came into our sanctum and took off his hat, and picked up a piece of manuscript and commenced reading it closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded and commenced reading it. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were paying him in his own coin, until we asked him what was his correspondent was writing to him about a woman?

"Why, look here, squire," says he, "you surely are not reading my private letters?"

"Certainly, sir," said we, "you are reading our private manuscripts." He was plagued—begged us not to mention his name, promised to do so no more, and we quit even.—Exchange.

Weak Whiskey.—Some time since, two or three men, walking from Glasgow to Dumbarton, stopped at a public house to get some refreshment, it happened to be on a fast day, and all the people of the house were at the church, except a girl. One of them asked for a gill, which they got, and another asked for some water.

"Foot," says the girl, "it's no needin' any water, for my maister water'd it weel, afore he gaed awa to the kirk!"

Not Bad.—The old bachelors "got it" at the Concord cattle show, in this shape:

"Old Bachelors! like sour cider, they grow more crabbed the longer they are kept; and when they see a little mother, they turn to vinegar at once!"

"Why, mother, almost every word in John's letter is spell wrong. You'd not have me marry such a man, surely?"

"La, me! I suppose that's the way they spell in the town where he lives. They have different fashions to us in every thing."

Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, has a faculty of touching the tender chords of the heart.—When the Normal school was dedicated in Westfield, he appealed to the fathers and mothers of the assembly.

"I can recall," said he, as he wiped the tear that struggled from his eye, "the case of a poor boy who once sat upon the hard plank seat of one of these schools in one of the poorest districts of this State, while his father was toiling at the anvil for his daily bread, who, under the smiles of a kind Providence, has since been honored by his fellow citizens infinitely beyond his deserts, and who, as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, is now addressing you, and deems it his highest honor to plead for the cause of common school education. I would rather be the man who gave the deed of the land for yonder school house than to wear the honors of the proudest military conqueror. Thank heaven that there are no politics in this enterprise to poison it to death."

The Last Yankee Notion.—There is a chap travelling in Connecticut, who has fitted up a large double wagon into a sort of saloon, with a Daguerreotype apparatus, and is going about like a tin pedlar, calling at houses and taking pictures here and there, as he can find customers.

Consoling, Very!—To receive a letter, postage unpaid, expecting a remittance, but finding a dun!

THE FOOD OF MAN.

The potato is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru and Monte Video. In its native state the roots are small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize or Indian Corn is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread-fruit tree is a native of South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere except in China and Japan, from which country the world is supplied. The cocoa-nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing and shelter, are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found native in most parts of the world. The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horse-radish from China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; onions and garlics are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and thence is derived the art of making sugar from it.

The Moon through Lord Rosse's Telescope.—Dr. Scoresby, of Bradford, Eng., still continues to lecture on the appearance of the Heavens through the monster telescope of Lord Rosse. He describes the moon as appearing in great magnificence through this famed instrument, seeming like a globe of molten silver, whilst every object of the extent of one hundred yards was quite visible, and edifices of the size of Yorkminster, might, therefore, be said, be easily perceived if they had existed. He stated that there was no appearance of any thing of that nature, neither was there any indication of water nor of an atmosphere. There was a vast number of extinct volcanoes, several miles in breadth; through one of them there was a line in continuance of one, about 150 miles in length, which ran in a straight direction like a railway. The general appearance, however, was like one vast ruin of nature; and many of the pieces of rock, driven out of volcanoes, appeared to be laid at various distances. The Doctor said he expected it would soon be competent to Daguerreotype the image of the moon upon the speculum, which could not be done at present, as the moon was not stationary; but he stated that Lord Rosse contemplated a piece of mechanism to move the telescope to a certain distance, with a motion corresponding to the movement of the moon.

Lieut. Col. McClung, of Mississippi.—This gentleman, who was severely wounded in the attack on Monterey, it will be seen, has died of his wounds. We take him to be Alexander McClung, of Jackson, Mississippi, who was Marshal of the Eastern District, having received his appointment from Gen. Harrison. If so, he was a nephew of the late Chief Justice Marshall, and fell heir to a large portion of the talent which has rendered that family one of the most remarkable we ever knew. He was a lawyer of full practice, and was widely known for his undaunted courage and open disposition.

We learn from an officer in the army that those officers who fell at Monterey were among the very flower of the service. Highly as we estimate the valor of these undaunted heroes, (for heroes they certainly were,) we cannot but deplore the evil councils which precipitated us into a war in which so much valuable blood has been shed. No success, however brilliant, can ever compensate the country for the loss she has sustained in their persons. We consider the lives of such men as Ringgold, Brown, Watson, McClung, and Barbour, as of more value than all the spoils it is possible to obtain by the acquisition of every province in Mexico, with their rude, half civilized, half Indian population.—*Richmond Whig*.

Rats.—Catch a rat in a wire trap, keep him until night. Then procure a preparation of phosphorus in oil. Apply it all over the rat, except the head, and turn him loose into his hole. Such a scampering and getting out of the house as occurs, as his phosphorescent majesty pursues his alarmed friends whom he is anxious to overtake, afford certainly a security against the return of the depredators for a long season.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians may not be shrewd *diplomats*, but they sometimes show no little common sense, and a just conviction of their own situation, and the manner in which they are too often treated, when they meet in counsel to procure new lands, to sell them, or to endeavor to retain some of their old hunting grounds. There has recently been a council held at Washington by the Winnebagoes. It appears that the Government had presented to the Winnebagoes repeated offers for the land which they now hold; and at this conference the United States Commissioners made a new proposition. Old "Gull," a venerable chief, of very grave demeanor, made a *talk*, rather against accepting this proposition, concluding with the following remark, which, as a quiet and polite *rebuke*, could hardly be surpassed:

"We are anxious to return home; we think, by offering this proposition, you delay our business. When we saw our Great Father in 1837, we gave him up a large country, and he promised us that he would never ask any thing more from us. Each time that we gave him land, he said he would ask us for no more!"

Nothing could be more simple, more effective, and more to the point. One of the United States Commissioners replied to the *talk* of the old chief, and endeavored to show the Indians that in asking for more still, the Government was doing exactly right. But "Gull" was ready with a rejoinder, which was, like his first speech, very concise, but also very much to the point. He said:

"This land we are talking about was given to us and made for us by the Great Spirit. The Great Spirit knows what portions of land he has assigned to different people. He gave us one portion, to you another, and to the other red men another. We fear the Great Spirit will be displeased at our altering his arrangements.—We fear you do not regard the Great Spirit!"

The white man must have felt the words of his red brother.

The Winnebagoes, we see, have since made a treaty about their lands.—*Alex. Gazette*.

The Result in Pennsylvania.—We think that the election returns from Pennsylvania will satisfy the Hon. Mr. Sevier that the people in this State were not *joking* when they remonstrated against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and that they cannot so easily be whipped in to support odious measures as he imagined, even if those measures are *Democratic*. Such documents as the election returns from Pennsylvania are *jokes* that the Senator from Arkansas will not relish much, and a motion to lay them on the table cannot destroy their influence. The effects of the recent election in this State cannot be estimated. Pennsylvania has administered a severe rebuke to those men who deceived her in 1844—to Southern nabobs who strived to sink the laboring men of the North to a level with the slaves of the South, and to Vice President Dallas who so grossly deserted her in the hour of trial. We trust that the lesson will not be lost, and that the voice of the people will be heard and heeded.

Never did a public measure receive a severer rebuke, than has the Tariff of 1846, in the district of this State composed of Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming, staunch out-and-out locofoco counties, who have chosen Chester Butler, Whig, member of Congress, instead of Dr. Leib. Mr. Butler is a gentleman of distinguished talents, and has the confidence of almost all of his fellow citizens. Immense numbers of Democrats, anxious to declare for the Tariff of 1842, voted openly for Mr. Butler.—*U. S. Gaz.*

American Flour in England.—An English merchant who is at New York buying breadstuffs, says that American barrels are effecting a great revolution in the trade there. The practice from time immemorial, has been to sell flour in very large and inconvenient bags, and the trade has been confined to the millers and the meal men. But the great beauty and convenience of the American barrels has brought the grocers to take up the business; and he says that now he has orders for fifty barrels a week, from dealers who never before sold flour at all.—The English cannot counteract this, for they have no free splitting ash or other timber from which to make these beautiful barrels.

Distressing Casualty.—The New London Morning News, in a letter from its correspondent at Norwich, (Conn.) gives the following account of the shocking death of a much esteemed young woman, daughter of Mr. Jacob Whelden, at one of the factories in Greenville, on Monday evening week.

It appears that she was standing near an upright shaft, *combing her hair*. In a gay and thoughtless frame of mind, she stood thus occupied and singing, when by some sad fatality her hair was caught in the revolving shaft, and her body suddenly thrown in such a position as to break her neck, causing instant death. The young lady was not an *operative* in the mill, but was working there in the place of a friend who had gone away on a visit. She went into the mill, we are told, at the earnest solicitation of her mother, to allow her friend the opportunity to leave, and had scarcely been there two hours when the catastrophe occurred.

THE WAR NOT ENDED

Millions of money and hundreds of valuable lives must yet be sacrificed in Mexico. The expectation of peace is groundless. Santa Anna is again in the field. He is gathering around him a numerous army to "repel the invaders."

His hope of a permanent popularity depends upon the manner in which he prosecutes the war. His presence seems to re-assure his countrymen. They flock to his standard with an enthusiasm which no other man could inspire. An army of 40,000 men will soon be enrolled to do his bidding. Such an army must not be despised. Notwithstanding the degraded character of the Mexican people, they can fight. Our own gallant army has borne testimony to this fact. They may not be equals to the Anglo-Saxon race; but they are no cowards. The people of but few nations would have fought better in such battles as Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. In those engagements, they did much to establish the ancient character of the Spanish race. No army could have resisted the impetuous gallantry of their Conquerors.

Thus far, our Army has been fighting upon the borders of Mexico. Dangers and difficulties will thicken as they press into the interior. "Pitched" battles are less to be apprehended than annoying skirmishes. Upon an open field, our Army could conquer double their numbers; but assaults from dark gorges and inaccessible mountains, may not be successfully met. It is such a warfare that is most to be dreaded. Santa Anna is aware of this, and if he is wise, this is the mode he will adopt. That our arms will ultimately triumph, no one can doubt. But at what immense cost will this triumph be achieved? Already our nation mourns. Many of her bravest sons have fallen. Every succeeding victory, although it may add glory to our national arms, will bring mourning to the surviving friends of the slain. Few wars secure aught but defeat to the victors.

But the war must be waged. It is a necessary evil. It is a war waged for slavery. Every life lost is a sacrifice upon that black altar.

And how shamefully has this war been managed by the administration! Our little army has been embarrassed at every step. Time and money and life have been wasted because of the stupidity of those entrusted with the direction of affairs at Washington. The glory achieved has been achieved in spite of greater embarrassments than were ever encountered by any other army under similar circumstances.

And as if the blunders which characterized the opening of this war were not sufficient, the government permitted Santa Anna to enter Mexico, to infuse new life into the drooping energies of his countrymen. They gave to Mexico the only man who could rally a sufficient force to make a successful resistance. Is it strange, that the people are everywhere uttering bitter imprecations against an administration whose whole course has been marked by such profound stupidity?—*Free Journal.*

IMPEACHMENT

The N. Y. Sun says:—"If Gen. Taylor is left without aid in this struggle, and the Government have delayed opening communications with him by the way of Tampico, or withheld the reinforcement which Gen. Wool might have dispatched to his relief, then the managers of this war will richly deserve impeachment at the next session of Congress. Indeed, it is questionable whether the procrastination of this war, and the mismanagement seen in the movements of the Gulf squadron and the army, will not result in the impeachment of some of our government functionaries."

That there has been mismanagement cannot be denied. In the first movement an error was committed. Had our army not been ordered to remove from Corpus Christi to the station opposite Matamoros, the whole expense and blood of the war might, probably, have been avoided, and our country might have won peace in the enjoyment of peace. Another error has been committed in ordering Gen. Taylor forward, with an inadequate force, to Saltillo, and a third error was committed in furnishing Santa Anna with a passport, and placing confidence in his honor. But the capital error of all will be, if it be committed, in leaving General Taylor to fight it out with an enemy of probably three times his number."

The Canadian Journals are giving their views on the subject of our war with Mexico. With regard to the present position of our army, and the prospect of things since the recent victory, the Hamilton Spectator says:

Gen. Taylor has possession of Monterey, but what other advantages has he gained by the battle? He finds himself three hundred miles farther in an enemy's country, and consequently that distance from his supplies and reinforcements, should the latter be required. Like Napoleon, when entering the Russian territory on his route to Moscow, Gen. Taylor will find it as difficult to recede as go on, and yet impossible to stand still. A movement must be made, and whether it is onward or backward, the only hope of safety is in the cowardice of the foe. Too much dependence cannot be placed upon that, as the late action abundantly proves. The defeat of the Mexicans is equal to a victory under different circumstances. A couple more such triumphs, and the American army could never reach their homes again.

The accounts from the South West published yesterday state that Canales, with six hundred rancheros, was between Camargo and Monterey. The interposition of an enemy on this route, which forms Gen. Taylor's line of connection

with the Rio Grande, the source of his supplies, must prove to be very annoying if the hostile force should become strong. To guard against all danger from such an apprehension it is evident that an efficient force should be left along the river from Matamoros to Camargo, especially at the latter point. Gen. Taylor cannot afford to weaken his own army by sending detachments to keep open the communications in his rear; nor would it do now for him to be obliged to adopt the course pursued by him at Fort Brown, when he turned with his whole army to drive the Mexicans from their position between him and his source of supplies, Point Isabel.—*Balt. Amer.*

Washington, Oct. 26, 1846.

Highly Important.—The news received this morning at the Navy Department, from the Pacific, is highly interesting. It appears that Commodore Sloat, previous to leaving the coast of the Pacific (on account of ill health,) planted the American "Stars and Stripes" at Monterey and San Francisco, and that he expected little or no difficulty from the Mexicans in maintaining it there. He left Commodore Stockton in command of the squadron, who was about taking possession of Lower California, with the ships under his command.

The British flag ship Collingwood, 80 gun ship of the line, Admiral Sir George Seymour, had entered San Francisco and again left for the Sandwich Islands. This was a damper on the hopes of the Mexicans.

Col. Fremont was at the head of some 150 men, in pursuit of General Castro, doing well. All California may be considered as safely in our hands.

Gen. Worth's Mode of Attack.—An officer in the army, who was present at the storming of Monterey, says:

"Gen. Worth has just completed a series of the most brilliant operations in modern warfare; and with but little loss. He carried four works, and then came into the town where every house was a fortification. He acted thus: Divided his force into columns, moving parallel, and opening their way with pickets through the houses and walls. Thus when they knocked a hole in the house they of course had possession, and in this way avoided the streets and the enemy's fire from roofs of houses and battlements thrown up in every direction."

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

Mr. John Wier, the celebrated romancer, publishes a card in the *Lancaster American Republican*, stating that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, can be taken with ease, without the loss of a single man! His plan of accomplishing this is as follows:—He will construct a Balloon, of common twined muslin, well varnished, one hundred feet in diameter, which, when inflated, will be able to ascend with 20,000 pounds. It is to be freighted with 15,000 pounds of percussioned bomb shells and torpedos, and the other 2,000 to be men, or rather soldiers for ballast. Everything in readiness, Mr. W. says, "the cable by which it is to be manœvered may be five miles long, leaving the vessel or land position, which acts as the retaining point, out of the reach of the Castle guns, and under the cover of our own batteries." The Balloon will then ascend, and keep directly over the Castle, one mile in height, and hurl its deadly freight down in the very midst of the men, destroying everything and placing Vera Cruz in the hands of our Government. At an elevation of one mile, Mr. W. says, the enemy could not bring the guns of the castle to bear upon the "destructive cloud" above. Should our Government be disposed to adopt Mr. W.'s plan, he pledges himself to superintend and ascend and direct the whole affair.

From the above, the reader can comprehend the whole plan of this novel mode of taking the powerful Castle, and as each one is permitted to make up his own mind about the availability, we will say nothing more, excepting that we do not believe that our government will adopt the plan, and call for the valuable services of Mr. JOHN WIER.—*Fork Ad.*

Dreadful Gale on the Atlantic.—The ship Concordia, Capt. Dorr, arrived at Boston on Friday morning from Liverpool. The following is an extract from her log, as furnished the Merchants' News Room. "For a few days had very light winds and fair weather, on 23d, lat 44, lon. 18 51 W., had a heavy gale from S. W., with a heavy sea, ship labored very much and decks full of water; 23d the wind shifted to N. and blew equally hard, sea running in mountains, and so it continued blowing a succession of dreadful gales for nearly three weeks, from S. W. to N. W. and the most dreadful sea running ever seen; carried away fore and mainmast backstay, and split jib and foresail, also foretop sail. Our cargo got adrift in the hold, and it really seemed as if every thing must go to pieces."

A True Prophet.—The Washington Union predicted before the election, that the "democracy of Pennsylvania would soon settle down on the Tariff of 1846." The oracle of Delphi was never more correct than the modern Pythoness. Pennsylvania has "settled down upon the Tariff of 1846," and so heavily that it crushed all who were clinging to it!

Rather a House Full.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner states that there is a man and his wife in that city, with a family of eight children, and occupying a house with only four rooms, who have sixteen boarders, and wash a few more.

FIREMENDS FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at Apalachicola, Florida, on the 16th ult., laying half the city in ruins. Three houses were fired simultaneously, and at the fourth attempt the villain was shot at and narrowly escaped with his life. The Apalachicola Advertiser of the 17th ult., says:

About two o'clock yesterday morning our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire—on rushing into the streets, three buildings were discovered wrapped in flames, the dreadful element bursting through fire proof windows, doors and roofs, spreading destruction all around. By dint of the greatest exertions on the part of the citizens, our city was, after four hours unceasing labor, saved from utter destruction.

The flames were first discovered in R. J. Floyd's building on Commerce street. A few minutes sufficed to destroy it entirely—communicating then with T. L. Mitchell's large house, corner of Commerce and Chestnut streets, it was also swept away, together with the tenements adjoining; thence east every building between Floyd's and Simmons', corner of Water and Centre streets, and Green & Connery's store, were in smoking ruins.

The loss is estimated at from 75,000 to \$50,000.

THE NEW PLANET.

The New Planet, whose discovery was recently announced by LE VERRIER, a French mathematician, from his closet, was first seen by astronomers at the Königsberg observatory on the 23d Sept. Search for it had already been commenced at our National Observatory, but it was not seen until the 23d Oct. Its position, as determined by Lieut. MAURY at that evening, was R. A. 21h. 51m. 32s., S. dec. 13° 33' 15".

He describes it to us as a white star of the eighth magnitude, very near Saturn. It may be seen with a common spy-glass, and is easily recognized at present as being the first of a triangular group, the other two components of which are yet low stars of the ninth magnitude.

The discovery of this star affords one of the most remarkable events in the history of theoretical astronomy. The orbit of Uranus had long puzzled astronomers. It was disturbed by some cause unknown to them, and which it was conjectured might arise from the attraction of a planet still more remote.

M. Le Verrier set to work in his closet, created a hypothetical planet, assigned it mass, orbit, a period of revolution, and position; all of which elements were changed until he obtained a combination that would produce the anomalous disturbances upon Uranus. Astronomers directed their telescopes, and found it where its "creator" had placed it, and the mathematician had pronounced it to be.

The distance of this planet from the earth is supposed to be not less than thirty-three hundred millions of miles, and its period of revolution around the sun not less than two hundred and twenty years, or nearly three times that of Uranus.

Pennsylvania.—We learn from the Erie Gazette that, contrary to previous reports, James Thompson, the Democratic candidate, has been re-elected to Congress from the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania. The list of members published by us last week should therefore be corrected by substituting Mr. Thompson's name for that of Mr. Campbell. Erie is the only Whig county in the district, and its large majority of 850 votes was overbalanced by the Locofoco majorities in the counties of Warren, McKean, Potter, Clarion, Elk, and Jefferson. The Congressional Delegation from Pennsylvania will now stand: Whigs 16, Native 1, and Locos 7—being a Whig gain of six members.

The last Ohio papers announce as certain the re-election of Mr. VINSON to Congress, about which some doubt had been expressed, from the circumstance, we believe, that he had a Whig as well as a Locofoco competitor. The defeat of this able gentleman would have been a loss indeed, not to the Whig party alone, but to the aggregate wisdom, experience, and dignity of the Representative body. His election makes the political composition of the Ohio delegation in the next Congress stand, eleven Whigs, nine Locofocos, and one Independent, in all twenty-one. In the present Congress they stand, eight Whigs, thirteen Locofocos.—*Nat. Int.*

Georgia.—The Congressional Delegation from this State is equally divided, 4 to 4, a Whig gain of one member. The names of the whigs are Messrs. King, Toombs, Stephens, and Jones; locofocos, Messrs. Iverson, Haralson, Lumpkin, and Cobb. Georgia voted for Polk, but now regrets her course, and has again taken her proper position in the whig ranks.

A Drop of Comfort.—At a time when the election returns from various States in the Union are conveying a signal rebuke to the Administration, we find in the official journal at Washington a drop of comfort for the powers that be. Speaking of the new iron-revenue steamer "Polk," recently launched at Richmond, the Union says: "This vessel is likely to realize the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors, and to reflect great credit upon the Administration under which she was built." We are heartily glad to hear it; for it is about the only thing likely to reflect great credit upon the Administration since it has been in power.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Rather Cold.—At Quebec, on the 19th Oct. the thermometer was 16° degrees below the freezing point, and the hills were covered with snow.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

[OFFICIAL.]

	1845.	1846.
Adams,	1489	2039
Allegheny,	2813	4412
Armstrong,	1648	615
Beaver,	1705	1872
Bedford,	2676	2312
Berks,	4937	1907
Blair,	(new county)	698
Bucks,	4123	3612
Bradford,	2936	2215
Butler,	1829	1869
Crawford,	1860	1362
Chester,	4309	4430
Columbia,	2619	1158
Cumberland,	2474	2038
Cambria,	1110	638
Centre,	1890	1049
Clinton,	756	464
Clearfield,	411	115
Clarion,	725	953
Carlson,	544	124
Dauphin,	1883	1634
Delaware,	1099	1239
Erie,	1193	1831
Elk,	395	28
Fayette,	3261	1866
Franklin,	2185	2762
Greene,	1376	544
Huntingdon,	2105	1851
Juniata,	1301	1118
Jefferson,	368	285
Junia,	980	543
Luzerne,	2226	1119
Lancaster,	4105	4881
Lebanon,	1728	1816
Lehigh,	1944	1697
Lycoming,	1813	1297
Montgomery,	3926	2211
Merion,	2972	2151
Monroe,	1738	193
Mifflin,	1544	753
M'Kean,	170	114
Northampton,	2728	1662
Northumberland,	1440	812
Perry,	1616	680
Philad. county,	11,921	3795
Phila. city,	4256	3131
Pike,	408	17
Potter,	303	28
Somerset,	658	1306
Schuylkill,	2314	1172
Susquehanna,	1743	900
Tioga,	1183	459
Union,	1416	2015
Venango,	712	250
Washington,	3486	2850
Wayne,	3413	516
Wyoming,	828	722
Warren,	383	291
Westmoreland,	3261	1527
York,	3187	2470
Total,	113,510	89,148

Mr. Power's majority, 8829.

Isn't it rich that the Locofoco papers should boast of the re-election by the skin of his teeth" of David Wilcox in a district which gave Polk 2252 majority, and the election of Charles Brown in the Northern Liberties with over fifteen hundred majority against him (but divided between a Whig and Native candidate), in a district which gave Clay only 153 majority over Polk? These are the only two Members of Congress elected from Pennsylvania who regard the Tariff of 1846 with any sort of complacency, yet their election is claimed as evidence of its popularity in this State. The majority in Pennsylvania against the new Tariff cannot be plausibly rated lower than One Hundred Thousand Freemen.—*Tribune.*

"Bound for Salt River."—After the election returns came in on Tuesday, showing the great Whig gains in every part of the State, some way having caught a land tortoise, pasted the locofoco county ticket on his back, and having put the above inscription above it let the fellow travel through the streets. Our locofoco friends who were by, took the joke in good part, but thought that the method of conveyance was entirely too slow for the occasion.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Special Prayer.—The London Gazette contains an order by the Queen in Council, that special prayer should be offered up in all the Churches of the establishment, on the 11th day of October, and the two following Sundays, "for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year."

Female Beauty—Culpable Neglect.—It has been observed by visitors from all other countries, as well as by persons of the most cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger class of female beauty and excellence, than in this city. Yet, while the shoe-fitter, dress-maker, and milliner are engaged in adorning the feet and hands, the face appears almost totally neglected.—The Hair. How often do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored to health again, yet those flowing locks, which once adorned their heads, fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "never failing remedy" can be obtained at No. 8 South Third street, and asking for Dr. Jay's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female beauty.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Bromine, Cereus, Concomitans.—Thou shalt die annually with the above diseases. Jay's Expectant never fails to relieve, and permanently cures nine out of ten who use it as directed.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Nov. 2.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Wheat, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Rye, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Corn, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4
Oats, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4

PUBLIC SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

Tavern of Moses Smith, in Cashtown, Franklin township.

On Friday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock, n.

By the Heirs, the following REAL ESTATE, being late the property of PETER MARK, deceased—all situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., to-wit:

No. 1. A Tract of Land,

situate in the township aforesaid, lying adjacent to and partly in CASHTOWN, adjoining lands of Heirs of Joseph Pitzer, deceased, Samuel Cover, Isaac Kife, Andrew Marshall and others, containing

94 Acres and 84 Perches,

and allowance of which about 65 Acres is cleared arable land, and the residue WOODED LAND, covered with thriving Timber, principally Chestnut on which are erected, a two-story brick

Dwelling House,

now and for many years past occupied as a

Tavern Stand,

a commodious Bank Barn, Frame Stable, a Blacksmith Shop, a

Log Tenant House,

and another Log Dwelling House and Stable, now occupied as a TOLL HOUSE.

There is a running fountain of excellent water at the front door, on the Turnpike, and a spring at the back door, of the Tavern-house. Every field on this Tract has water flowing through it; and the whole is in a good state of cultivation and repair.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground,

In Cashtown aforesaid, containing about HALF AN ACRE, adjoining lots of Peter Mickle, Jr., on the East, and John Bucher on the West, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling House,

a Log Wagon-maker's Shop, and other improvements.

No. 3. A Tract of

Mountain Land,

which will be divided and sold in LOTS convenient to suit purchasers, the whole containing about

246 ACRES, more or less,

and adjoining lands of Daniel Mickle, Jr., Robert Sheekley, Patrick Bell, Henry Weaver and others—a situate on a Public Road, and within 3 miles of the Chambersburg Turnpike. This tract is now in the hands of the principal

No. 4. One other Tract of

WOODLAND,

adjoining lands of Jacob Deardoff, David Deardoff, Peter Mickle, and others, containing EIGHT ACRES and EIGHTY-TWO PERCHES.

No. 5. One other Tract of

WOODLAND,

adjoining lands of Jacob Deardoff, David Deardoff, Peter Mickle, and others, containing EIGHT ACRES and EIGHTY-TWO PERCHES.

No. 6. One other Tract of

Mountain Land,

adjoining lands of Henry Fehl, George Orner and others, containing EIGHT ACRES and Ninety-one Perches, situate about one mile from Bell's Mill.

If any part of the premises will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, at any time before the day of sale, by JACOB MARK, living in Cashtown, by whom also attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, on behalf of

THE HEIRS.

A VALUABLE TRACT

AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Mountjoy township, Adams county,

On Monday the 9th of November,

at 12 o'clock, n. the valuable

PROPERTIES

on which he now resides, situate on the road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore, about 54 miles from the former place, adjoining lands of George Himes, Mrs. Larimer, and others, containing

32 Acres, and 94 Perches

of land, on which are erected a comfortable

Brick Dwelling,

and a first-rate Bank Barn. There is a well of excellent water convenient to the door. There is also on the premises an Orchard of first-rate Fruit, Apple and Peach. About 6 Acres of the above are in good Timber, the balance cleared with a good proportion of Meadow, the whole being under good cultivation and well timbered. The property is under good fencing and in first-rate order.

Any person wishing to view the Property can do so by calling on the subscriber residing on the premises, who will give attendance and made known the terms on the day of sale.

CORNELIUS HOLGHEITLIN.

Oct. 26.

To Agents and Readers.

SECOND Stereotype Edition of a valuable and cheap illustrated family work. Reissue of the American Penny Magazine, conducted by Theodore Dwight, and published at the office of the New York Express, 112 Broadway. This entertaining and instructive weekly paper, being stereotyped, vol. I will soon be issued in quarterly parts of 208 octavo pages, at 37 cents, or to agents and clubs four for \$1. Early orders will be first supplied. It has a wider scope and more American matter than the old foreign Penny Magazine, with news, select extracts from late books, reviews, &c., agricultural and domestic articles, which moral and religious tone and nothing to offend the pure eye.

The information it contains is worth more than silver.—*N. Y. Observer.*

It should be in every family.—*N. Y. (Daily) Recorder.*

The *Whistler Advocate* highly recommends it, and mentions other papers.

The current volume by mail \$4 in advance. The volume in the city at extra cost.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private, but if not sold will sell at Public Sale, on

Friday the 27th day of November next,

PRIME RED LAND,

lying in Carroll county, three miles, and a half west of Taneytown, six miles and a half east of Emmitsburg, and ten south of Gettysburg, containing

40 ACRES,

or more, embracing WOOD and APPLE LAND, divided into seven fields, all of which are under good fencing. The improvements are a comfortable

HOUSE,

a Good Barn, a Young ORCHARD of choice fruit, a never-failing well of good water in the yard with a Pump in it. There is also an

Earthenware Establishment

in good order, which has been successfully carried on for the last sixteen years, retelling not less than one hundred, and sometimes over two hundred dollars worth of ware in a year.

Terms made to suit the purchaser.

JAMES CORNELL.

Carroll co., Md. Oct. 12

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.
THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of

the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. McKinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Truitt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this

kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$20 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$200.

50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*

A. G. MILLER, *Serv'y.*

Feb. 5. 6m

(13) The following named gentlemen have

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq.,
General Agent for Adams County.
James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.
David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. K. Stewart,	<i>Petersburg.</i>
Henry Myers, Esq.	<i>New Chester.</i>
Henry Mayer, Esq.	<i>Abbotstown.</i>
Daniel Comfort,	<i>Strat on township.</i>
Abraham King, Esq.	<i>Hunterstown.</i>
David Blythe, Esq.	<i>Millerstown.</i>
Thos. T. Wierman,	<i>Arundsville.</i>
Wm. Morrison, Esq.	<i>Bendersville.</i>
Abel T. Wright,	<i>do.</i>
Dr. D. Mellinger,	<i>East Berlin.</i>
Abraham Scott,	<i>Cash Town.</i>

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.
REPUBLICATION OF THE
London Quarterly Review,
Edinburgh Review

Foreign Quarterly Review,
Westminster Review, and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Maga-

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamer, in a beautiful and

by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the original.—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—White, Tory and Radical.

—“Blackwood” and the “London Quarterly” are Tory; the “Edinburgh Review,” Whig; and the “Westminster,” Radical. The “Foreign Quarterly” is purely literary, being devoted

The prices of the re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the *American* over the *English* reader.

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PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the 4 Reviews, \$3 00 per year.
For any two do. 5 00 "
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For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 "
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews, 10 00 "
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Four copies of any or all of the above works
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Reimbursements and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted taking his receipt and

forwarding the receipt by mail, post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals

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city of New York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE
LEONARD SCOTT & CO. Publishers,
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June 8

Mathew T. Miller,
(Successor to Robert T. Bicknell.)
EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES—Notes on all the solvent Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.
Exchange on *England* in large or small sums

Birknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prior Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institu-

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1.50 per an-

num; monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12½ cents.
Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Exchange hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Blacksmithing,
IN all its branches, will be attended to by
good workmen, at the Foundry of the sub

THOMAS WARREN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 2, 1846.

An active, intelligent, industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this office by making early application. None need apply but a lad of correct moral principle.

Our paper-manufacturer will be expecting his dues from us in three or four weeks. And we intend to pay him. Do you ask us how we will manage to do so? Why we look upon it as a matter of course, that a large number of our kind patrons are just waiting until the Court, which is to commence on the 16th, for an opportunity of "giving us a lift." That's the way we will manage it. As to dunning them, we don't do such things.

Hon. James Cooper.

The handsome vote received in this county by Mr. Cooper, at the late election, is made the subject of very general remark throughout the State; and high and deserved compliments are paid him in numerous papers. His popularity is evidently on the increase; and we think the "signs of the times" indicate that he will be the nominee of the Whig party for Governor.

The Legislature.

As the Whigs have a majority in both branches, the friends of numerous individuals are pushing forward names for the leading offices—Amongst others, we have seen the names of Mr. Darsie, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, mentioned as Speaker of the Senate, and of Hon. J. Cooper, J. Rufus Edie, of Somerset, and Mr. Bigham, of Pittsburg, as Speaker of the House. Whether Mr. Cooper would desire the situation, we cannot say—but if he should be willing to go there at present, we have no doubt he would at once be selected, from his talents and experience. Mr. Zellin, of Delaware, is spoken of as Clerk of the Senate; and Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, and Mr. Penrose Ash, of Philadelphia, as State Treasurer.

The Next Congress.

In the elections already held, the Whigs have gained ten members of Congress. We expect to gain 4 or 5 at the election which takes place in the State of New York this week; and we have seen a calculation in the Baltimore Patriot, which would show a probability of the Whigs overcoming the large Locofoco majority in the present Congress, and having a majority in the next. It is almost too good to be true—but we hope for the best.

It is said that the Whigs of Alabama have elected a gallant Whig, Mr. Deman, to Congress, in the district made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yancey (loc). He is said to be a very eloquent public speaker.

Unfeeling.

The Hanover Gazette of Wednesday last, says that an infant about three months old was found on Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, about one mile from that town, on the Baltimore road. As yet it has not been ascertained by whom it was left in that perilous situation, but the wretch who could thus expose an infant at such an hour to the inclemency of the weather, and to probable death, must be devoid of every human feeling.

A number of the Ladies of Baltimore who have friends and relatives in the Army, with others, were to call on Thursday last on the citizens for donations of preserves, syrups, and such other niceties as they might feel disposed to contribute for the use of the sick and suffering American soldiers in the hospitals on the Rio Grande. A vessel was to be chartered to forward them immediately.

Hon. Andrew Beaumont, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington, in the room of Major Noland, removed. The latter gentleman has been very popular, having held the office through several opposing Administrations. He was a Whig.

The Tragedy at Richmond.

Our readers remember that a man named Hoyt was lately shot in his bed at Richmond by Col. Myers, the husband of a lady between whom and Hoyt there had been too great an intimacy. Col. M. and his brother, and Mr. Burr, who were with him when he shot Hoyt, have just been tried before the Superior Court at Richmond for the murder. The trial excited great interest. It was brought to a close on Monday night—when the parties were ACQUITTED, and immediately discharged. The court room was crowded almost to suffocation with spectators, who lingered through the long apartment, full of anxiety for the result. When that was ascertained, such a burst of applause took place as we never heard (says the Times) in a Court of Justice. It was an irresistible impulse of public opinion, roused by the developments of the painful trial which has just been concluded. This entire community rejoices in the result.

Heavy Taxation.

The assessment for City Taxes in New York is now One Dollar and Five Cents on the \$100; and this is levied on real estate, and personal estate, at a very fair valuation.

A contemporary very justly remarks, that the recent election shows that the Farmers of Pennsylvania go for a home market, and the mechanics for their own workshop.

From the Pacific.

Com. Stockton has issued a proclamation as Commodore and Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, and Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Territory of California, declaring the whole of the Coast of Mexico on the Pacific in a state of blockade. He has established himself as Governor in the Capital of Upper California. It is reported that the ports of Lower California are to be taken possession of, and San Blas made a rendezvous for the squadron and their prizes.

Godey's Lady's Book, for November, has been received. It has six embellishments—one a beautiful mezzotint, "The Benediction of Washington." The contents are all original. Friend Godey makes great promises for the coming volume which commences in Jan. 1847, and he generally fulfils his promises.

The vote given at the late election for Mr. Monroe, the Native American candidate, for Canal Commissioner, was 13,438. The Abolition candidate, (Mr. Eliza) received 3,079.

Com. Decatur.

The remains of Com. STEPHEN DECATUR have been removed from the vault at Kalamazoo, near Washington City, (where they were placed at the time of his death in 1820,) to Philadelphia, and were deposited in St. Peter's graveyard in that city on Thursday last. The funeral ceremonies on the occasion were of a most imposing character. The military under General Cadwallader made a grand display. The flags of the shipping, as well as from all prominent places throughout the City, were at half-mast, the bells were tolled, and minute-guns fired from the Navy Yard. It is said there never was a greater display on any similar occasion.

A Roguio.

A clerk of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, named TRAXER, has been detected in appropriating large sums of the Bank to his own private use—reports vary as to the amount, from \$10,000 to \$40,000. He has fled, and a reward of \$1,000 is offered for his apprehension. The loss does not affect the Bank, as they have a large sinking fund.

A colored man, named Joseph Alexander, was tried last week at Baltimore for the murder of a colored boy named Washington Shepard, and found guilty of Murder in the first degree.

For the Adams Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I take little interest in country papers for some weeks before our annual Elections, but when the excitement attendant upon them is over, and you have time to think of the Ladies, and show your consideration for them, by making room for a "pretty tale," my interest revives, and I am pleased to see them again. But when these tales begin boldly to advocate the worst of vices—to speak in terms of admiration of the Duellist and his course—to put into the mouths of their heroines words of approbation and encouragement to the commission of actual crimes, I can no longer peruse them with pleasure, I turn from them with trembling in view of the effect such publications are likely to produce on the youth of our country.

Those who have read the "Creole's Daughter," lately published in the Republican Compiler, of which I am an occasional reader, tho' not a subscriber, will understand me, many of them, most of them, I think, will coincide with me in opinion, those who have not read it, are perhaps quite as well off as we who have. Mr. Editor, and I over-fascinated in this matter? The grossly immoral tendency of such pieces struck me forcibly at the time of reading the one in question, and it was indelibly impressed upon my mind by the circumstance of my little daughter, when she heard me speak about it, saying, "I read it, and I thought it was strange to speak so much in favor of such things." We plain country-folks like to hear what is going on in the world, if we cannot get to see much of it—we like to get the Newspapers for that purpose, but if they contain matter which our children may not read with safety, we must forego the gratification to ourselves. I have already been under the necessity of discontinuing a very popular city paper for no other reason than that just alleged, and if those of our villages fall in with the current, what are we to do?

I hear much about Reform, and if all I hear be true, it must be sadly needed; however, as I said before, I live "away in the country," and as I know from experience that much of what is got by hearsay amongst my neighbors is far from being correct; so I hope that a great deal of what reaches us about the wickedness carried on at the present time in the world, may be incorrect also.

A MOTHER.

At the late trial in Richmond, Maj. POLAND, the father of Mrs. MEYER, while giving in his testimony before the Court, declared that it was "his opinion that his daughter's ruin was occasioned by reading the licentious productions of ELIZABETH STRE, and other popular novelists." A contemporary remarks—"Let parents reflect before they put such trash in the hands of the young, for if an accomplished woman like Mrs. MEYER was unable to penetrate the slimy veil with which sophistry is there grided, how much less can those who have all the strength of youth to lead them on, and uncultivated minds to obscure the danger they are pursuing."

Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, payable in Charleston, are in circulation. They are calculated to deceive those not familiar with the genuine notes.

Out at Last.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will issue \$3,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing an interest of five and two-fifths per cent. per annum, and invites individuals and corporations (those horrid things, the banks, we presume) to come forward with their specie in sums of less than \$1,000 and stop! The Union, in announcing this "interesting" event, gives a new definition of Treasury notes, and says they "must be regarded in the light of SPECIE BEARING INTEREST." This is rather a hard definition, and we doubt whether it can be found in Johnson, Webster, or Walker.—*Mer. Gaz.*

DREADFUL HURRICANE!

Loss of Property & Life!

On Sunday the 11th of October, an awful visitation of Providence occurred at Key West, Florida. A gale of wind of unexampled fury raged for more than 20 hours, scattering the whole of the Florida shore with wrecked vessels, and fragments of vessels, which unfortunately happened to be in that vicinity. Key West has been completely devastated. All the warehouses on the Island were either blown down or unroofed, and of the 600 houses but 6 escaped the effects of the tempest. The current ran through the town at the rate of six miles an hour, and was five feet deep! The light-houses at Key West and Sand Key, in which were 22 persons, were all washed away, and not a vestige left to mark the spot where they stood—the whole of the unhappy inmates perishing. The fort was also destroyed, and the Custom-house. The damage sustained by Government, in the destruction of public works, is estimated at not less than \$300,000! The U. S. brig Perry was wrecked, and the revenue cutter Morris lost. Dead bodies were occasionally taken out from the ruins at Key West, and no one can tell how many are remaining. As far as has been ascertained, 50 persons have lost their lives, and it is singular that so few are dead or injured, when we remember that the air was full of boards, timber, slate, &c. and buildings falling in every direction. Many persons escaped in boats and held on to trees, expecting every moment to be washed away. The scene was awful beyond all power of description. A list is given of about 30 vessels, which had been driven ashore and damaged—some lost with their crews.

The gale is said to have been dreadfully severe at Havana, and that 60 vessels had been lost.

Com. Sloat was on board the U. S. brig Perry, which went ashore in the storm. He said that he had followed the sea for nearly 47 years, and thought he knew what a storm was; but that he had never before seen it blow.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The steamer Galveston arrived at N. Orleans on the 20th Oct., bringing 11 days later intelligence from the Army at Monterey. The news relieves us from the painful suspense which had existed for some days. The city of Monterey had been evacuated by the Mexicans agreeably to the terms of the armistice, and was in the quiet occupancy of our troops. The first accounts as to the number of our men lost at the storming of Monterey are confirmed—being about 500 killed and wounded, of which number about 300 were killed. Gen. Worth lost about 20 men killed and about 60 wounded, in his brilliant achievements. The Mexican loss had not been ascertained, but it was supposed to be from 600 to 1000.

Gen. Taylor has now under his command at Monterey upwards of 5000 troops, and he is ordering up all his regulars and most of the volunteers. He feels confident of maintaining his present position against all Mexico. All the fortifications, but a short time since the glory and boast of the Mexicans, are now in Taylor's possession.

The Mexican force at Monterey could not have been less than 10,000 or 12,000 men; and now that their Forts have been examined by our Engineers, they are pronounced to be of the strongest and most scientific construction—impregnable, indeed, it would seem.

A letter from Gen. F. Smith says—

"We have taken 32 pieces of brass cannon, and an immense amount of ordnance stores, and are now in possession of all the works, city, and surrounding country."

Duels on the Tapis.—We learn by a passenger on the Galveston, that the Hon. Baylie Peyton and Brigadier Gen. Thomas F. Marshall, of the Kentucky volunteers, were to have fought a duel at Camargo on the 12th Oct. Another duel between Capt. Musson, of New Orleans, and Capt. Cheevers, of the volunteers, was also to have taken place on the same day.

It is said that Gen. Ampudia was so much frightened lest the Texans should kill him, that he begged Gen. Worth to furnish an escort for his security, on his departure, which was accordingly done. Another Steamboat Lost.—The steamer Colonel Harney was totally lost on the Rio Grande bar on the 12th Oct. and fifteen persons drowned, among whom were two sergeants belonging to the U. S. Army. She was bound up the Rio Grande with a cargo of Government stores—all lost.

The schooner Atlantic, from New Orleans for the Rio Grande, with a cargo of coal for the Government, was also totally lost on the 8th, eight miles to the southward of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

IMPORTANT.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes from Monterey, under date of Sept. 27th, 7 o'clock, P. M. as follows:

An express rider has just arrived from Salinas, which place he left this morning. It is only a day's ride this side of Saltillo, and he states, on the authority of a Mexican, that Santa Anna arrived at that city yesterday or the evening previous, and at once commenced fortifying the place with vigor. He had no less than 13,000 men with him, which, added to those which left here under Ampudia, will swell his army over 20,000 men. Report further has it, that he is to erect works and batteries close by the Kincaid, the limits of our lines by the close of the 60 days' truce. If all this should prove true, the army may have more bloody work to do than ever. One thing is certain, Santa Anna was hourly expected here when Gen. Taylor arrived, and many think that Ampudia's reason for wishing to retire was the fact that he found himself to a degree surrounded after the successes of the second division, and was anxious to form a junction with his master on the best terms he could make. We shall know more about this matter in a day or two.

Thanksgiving.—It is altogether probable that the 26th of November will be observed throughout the entire Union as a day of thanksgiving. Proclamations to that effect have been already issued in nine States, viz.:—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Michigan.

Not the Casting Vote this time.—When the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas went to the poll on election day, a wit who was standing in the vicinity said, "Step back, gentlemen, here comes the casting vote." Mr. Dallas, himself, was forced to smile.—*Phila. Sun.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. ANDREW W. BENNER, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. George Groff—both of Mountjoy township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. PETER BUSBY, to Miss ISABELLA JANE RAY, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Taylor—both of Menallen township.

On the 23d ult. at Menallen Meeting House, according to the order of the Society of "Friends," ELISHA PEXROSS, to SAVANNA WRIGHT, daughter of William Wright—all of Menallen township.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. HENRY DISHOP, to Miss CATHERINE SETTLER—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JAMES H. COLHOUSE, to Miss SUSAN E. BITTINGER—both of Germany township.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. JEREMIAH BROWN, to Miss CHRISTINA GIER—both of this county.

In Carlisle, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the Rev. WILLIAM CROLEY BENNETT, of East River, Adams county, to Miss ELIZABETH BRECHBILL, of Boiling Spring, Cumberland county.

DIED.

On the 25th of October, Mrs. MARIA HAZLETON, widow of Mr. Valentine Haffelge, deceased, of Liberty township, aged 86 years 7 months and 10 days.

On the 24th ult. Mr. HENRY SCHREY, of this county, in the 31st year of his age.

At Gettysburg, Darke county, Ohio, on the 5th of October, Mr. JOHN HENRIET, sen., formerly of this county, aged 58 years 8 months and 25 days.

In Seneca county, Ohio, on the 8th of October, Mrs. ELIZA M'LVAIN, wife of Mr. Alexander M'Lvain, formerly of Mountpleasant township, in this county, in the 41st year of her age.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENSWARE, all of which will be sold very low at R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHADED and PLAIN MERINOS, SHAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 2.

R. W. MSHERRY.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of York county, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of SAMUEL SMITH, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on Monday the 30th day of November, inst. on the premises, in Paradise township, York county, the following described property, viz:

A PLANTATION, Containing 96 Acres & 114 Perches, of Patented Land,

Situated in the County and Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Grove, Daniel Raffinsparger, Esq. and others, along the Conowingo and Beaver Creek.

The improvements thereon erected are a

Stone Grist Mill.

A two-story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, AND A LARGE BACK BUILDING, AND LOG BARN,

A one and a half story Log Tenant-house & Stable,

with other necessary out buildings; a well of good water near the kitchen door, with a pump thereon; on the premises is also an excellent

ORCHARD, with choice fruit. There is a sufficiency of Meadow and Timber-land to the same.

This is one of the most desirable properties in the county, for health, beauty and production—lying within one quarter of a mile of the town of East Berlin, on the road to York. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, under good fences, and laid off into convenient fields.

The Grist Mill is propelled by Beaver Creek. The machinery in said mill is nearly all new, with two pair of burrs and two pair of chopping stones.—Also,

At the same time and place, will be sold A TRACT OR PIECE OF Woodland,

containing 5 Acres and 12 Perches, situated in said Paradise township, (about half a mile from the above property,) adjoining lands of Abraham Timmer, George Spangler and others.

Any person wishing to view the same before the day of sale, can do so by calling on the Administrator residing near East Berlin, or on Anthony Kunkle, residing on the premises. A good and indisputable title will be given. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. Terms—given at sale.

J. J. KUHN, Adm'r.

Nov. 2.

JUST FROM THE CITY.

If you desire to make Bargains,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

WM. BUTENBAUFF,

GETTYSBURG, Pa.,

WHO has just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he is prepared to sell UNUSUALLY CHEAP! His assortment is complete, having been selected with care from the most extensive Wholesale Houses, embracing the most fashionable varieties of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres,

CLOAKINGS,

CASSINETTS, CALICOES,

Ladies' Dress Goods, &c. &c.

constituting one of the best assortment of Goods ever opened in Gettysburg. The subscriber respectfully invites those wishing to make Bargains, to call at his Establishment in Chambersburg street, and examine his Stock, as he is determined to sell at such prices as shall prove that "some things can be done as well as others."

Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Nov. 2. WILLIAM BUTENBAUFF. 4t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

CASSINETTS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY, Cloths, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cassimeres, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 2.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

A T R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 2 cts. a yard; good Madder colors a flip, worth 8 cts.; beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1/2.

Nov. 2.

DEDICATION.

THE new Church near Bonaughtown, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, will be dedicated on the 23d day of November, inst. on which occasion worship may be expected in the German and English language. Persons of all denominations who love such solemnities, are affectionately invited to attend the solemn occasion, in order to encourage us both with their presence and contributions.

SAMUEL SVOPE, GEORGE ROWMAN, JACOB MILLER, Building Committee.

Nov. 2.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.

Nov. 2. R. W. MSHERRY.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 21st of November inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

Two Lots of Ground,

situated in Littlestown, Adams county, on which are erected a good large ROUGH-CAST HOUSE, and Shop, a Wood-house, a good Stable, some choice young Fruit Trees; a never-failing well of water on each Lot, and the whole under good fencing.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Nov. 2. THEOBALD B. HEIMS. 15

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 23th November inst., at one o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A FARM, Late the Estate of JAMES WALKER, dec'd, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel Longenecker, sen. and others, containing about

95 Acres of Patented Land, on which are erected a STONE Dwelling-House,

and a Log Stable; a spring of water, a number of Fruit-Trees; and a good quantity of Timber.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

ABRAHAM KING, Adm'r.

Nov. 2.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTING, also Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Palo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at

MSHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Walker, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JAMES WALKER, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township—he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM KING, Adm'r.

Nov. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A T MSHERRY'S Store, for 1 cts. and up, also Cotton Flannels, 8 cts. and upwards.

Nov. 2.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on or about the 20th of September last, a

Brindle Steer, with some white spots; supposed to be about three years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Nov. 2. CHRISTIAN HOSSLER. 3t

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, PLAIN-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHEL-BARKS, at

R. W. MSHERRY'S.

Nov. 2.

Notice to Assessors.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the 9th day of November next, to receive blank Assessment Duplicates, and the necessary instructions.

By order of Commissioners,

J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, } Oct. 26, 1846. 15

NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew B. Miller, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ANDREW B. MILLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SILAS M. HORNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 26.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale,

On Saturday the 14th day of November, 1846, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz.:

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of Jacob Culp and David Little fronting on East Middle street, and running back to an alley, on which are erected a two-story Brick

Dwelling House,

and a two-story Frame Shop adjoining, also a Frame Stable and a never failing well of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Joseph Little.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., containing 270 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of widow Hoke, John Moritz, and others, on which are erected TWO one and one-half story Log

Dwelling Houses,

Log Stable well of water, and an Orchard of Fruit Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Bishop.

A Lot of Ground,

situate in Millertown, Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., on which are erected a two-story Rough-cast

Dwelling House,

with a one-story Rough-cast Back Building, one-story Log Shop, Frame Stable, and a well of water on the premises—said tenements adjoining the property of Jacob Kridler, deceased, and Mary Ann White. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John M. Cleary.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., containing 16 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Musseman, John Waugh, and others, part of said land being cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the remainder being covered with young Chestnut Timber. The improvements consist of a two-story Log

Dwelling House,

Log Shop, Spring House, and a never failing Spring of water, and has on the premises a variety of excellent Fruit Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of David Grove.

A Tract of Land,

situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., containing 16 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Daniel Gilden, John Miller and others, on which are erected a one and one-half story

Dwelling House,

double Log Barn, with a well of good water on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Hoffman.

A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Thaddeus Stevens, and fronting on West York street, on which are erected a one-story Frame

Dwelling House,

with back building and Frame Stable. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John Warner.

Valuable Tract of

MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On Friday the 6th of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, on the road leading from Bendersville to Pine Grove Furnace, one mile and an half from the former place, adjoining lands of Peter Ege, Adam Thomas, and others, containing

106 ACRES,

on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling House, and Log Stable. About Twelve Acres of this land are cleared, the rest covered with thriving

Chestnut, Pine & Oak

TIMBER.

Teachers Wanted.

The School Directors of STRABAN TOWNSHIP will meet at the house of John N. Graft, in Hunterstown, on Saturday the 7th of November next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to receive proposals from Teachers desirous of taking charge of the Schools of said Township. Seven Teachers will be employed.

A CARD.

THE Winter Session of the NEW OXFORD COLLEGE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1846 to 1847, will commence, in its various branches, on Monday the 19th day of October inst., and continue till the 1st of April following. Prices for Tuition as heretofore, viz. \$10 in the College, and \$20 in the Medical Department. Payment in advance, but no extra charges whatever.

For Pupils sent from a distance, the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending, for \$75 per annum; payment half yearly in advance.

Parents and Guardians who wish to promote for their sons and wards a thorough education, without endangering their physical and moral health, are invited to call and examine the Institute personally, since the evidence of our own senses is more to be relied on, than any other.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH PITZER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Pitzer, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH PITZER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

NOTICE.

Estate of John W. Taylor, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN W. TAYLOR, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers, near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTES, 300 do. Golden TWILDS, 600 do. FLANNELS, 500 do. BLANKETS, double width, 400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS, 200 do. LINSEYS, 200 lbs. STOCKING YARN.

Different colors. All of which they offer either at wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

W. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

W. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them, both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly

TEAS,

By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,

30 South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Teas as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS.

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet, Chain found 33 1/2 per yard.

Cloth, narrow, 45 to 50 "

Kentucky Jeans, 25 " "

Blanketing, narrow, 35 " "

Linseys, 31 1/2 "

Woolen Flannels, colored, 35 " "

Do. white, 31 1/2 "

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz. At George Basehoar's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown, and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Mr. Jacob Feiser's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned has entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall rate, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory—and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

April 27.

ALL letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

PLUMBE.

National Daguerrian Gallery.

And Photographers Furnishing Depots:

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway, Philadelphia, 139 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 56 Hanover st.; Baltimore, 305 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, Petersburg, Va., Mechanics Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 175 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 7.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL.

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS or OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Good Patent Concentrated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloré, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 24 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street. A. L. GIBBARD, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

York, April 20.

AGENT WANTED

FOR THIS COUNTRY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are—a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID.

ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintending Agent, 83 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Benwiddie, ESPECIALLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style.

All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN CURED.

An interesting letter from Mrs. Stumm, formerly Mrs. James, of this City.

Baltimore, Pa. Jan. 16, 1846.

Messrs. Editors:—I write to inform you and the public that my son was under the treatment of our family Doctor for more than a year, for a very troublesome Disease of the Skin, without obtaining any relief. I then applied to several other physicians, who gave him so much medicine, and dieted him so low, that I thought he would die from its effects. One physician told me that it was a disease to which some families were subject, and could not be cured. Some called it Scrofula, and others Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Leprosy, &c. After trying every means for nearly five years without effect, I was advised to give him Dr. Jayne's Alternative.

At this time he was literally sore from his head to his feet. Sometimes it would dry up and scurf off, and then break out again as bad as ever, and itched and burned so intolerably as to drive him almost to distraction. He had not taken the Alternative, however, two weeks before there was a great change for the better. He went to school all the time while taking the medicine, and partook of the same kind of food as the rest of the family, and ran about through fields and woods, and was as healthy as the other boys of the school, until he was perfectly cured, and became fat and hearty, and though now over five years ago, yet not a symptom of the disease has ever made its appearance. He took altogether twenty-six bottles of the Alternative, and no other medicine while using it.

Your's respectfully,

MARY ANN SISOMIE.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 26.

YET ANOTHER.

From the Susquehanna Register.

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is discovered, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skillful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bentley & Mitchell's, in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th month 25th, 1846.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 26.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above named establishment in

New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa.

situated between York and Gettysburg. Having provided himself with every thing requisite for the accommodation and comfort of travelers, he flatters himself able to render his house worthy of patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

GEORGE HERSH.

The Stabling attached is large and commodious.

New Oxford, Aug. 31.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES, of all patterns, such as the Bathway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand, Castings for Machinery, of all kinds—for Thrashing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use. He has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS, which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines, ready made, and continues to manufacture Litz's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Buck & Moore,

251 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WE have constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE, 251 Market Street.

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrices, with deep corners, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All the type furnished by us is "hand cast." The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished, also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

COCKCROFF & OVEREND, as Jan. 11, Dec. 22.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M. Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice at the County of Adams county, in the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

A variety of Blanks,

constantly on hand, and for sale at this Office.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 16th day of November next, viz.:

The account of Peter Spangler and David Harman, Executors of the last will and testament of George Knop, deceased.

The account of Andrew Pulley, Executor of the last will and testament of William Bell, deceased.

The account of John King, Jacob King and James Feiser, Executors of the last will and testament of Adam King, deceased.

The account of Jacob Trostle, Guardian of Lydia Ann, Henry, Eliza, John and Daniel Miller, minor children of Philip Miller, deceased.

The account of Joseph Wible, acting Executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Boyer, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, } Oct. 12, 1846.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SARVEN and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 19th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 16th day of November next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there

THE WAR NOT ENDED.

Millions of money and hundreds of valuable lives must yet be sacrificed in Mexico. The expectation of peace is groundless. Santa Anna is again in the field. He is gathering around him a numerous army to "repel the invaders." His hope of a permanent popularity depends upon the manner in which he prosecutes the war. His presence seems to re-assure his countrymen. They flock to his standard with an enthusiasm which no other man could inspire. An army of 40,000 men will soon be enrolled to do his bidding. Such an army must not be despised. Notwithstanding the degraded character of the Mexican people, they can fight. Our own gallant army has borne testimony to this fact. They may not be equals to the Anglo-Saxon race; but they are no cowards. The people of but few nations would have fought better in such battles as Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. In those engagements, they did much to re-establish the ancient character of the Spanish race. No army could have resisted the impetuous gallantry of their conquerors.

Thus far, our Army has been fighting upon the borders of Mexico. Dangers and difficulties will thicken as they press into the interior. Pitched battles are less to be apprehended than annoying skirmishes. Upon an open field, our Army could conquer double their numbers; but assaults from dark gorges and inaccessible mountains, may not be successfully met. It is such a warfare that is most to be dreaded. Santa Anna is aware of this; and, if he is wise, this is the mode he will adopt. That our arms will ultimately triumph, none can doubt. But at what immense cost will this triumph be achieved! Already our nation mourns. Many of her bravest sons have fallen. Every succeeding victory, although it may add glory to our national arms, will bring mourning to the surviving friends of the slain. Few wars secure aught but defeat to the victors.

But the war must be waged! It avails but little now to speak of its cause. Nor is it necessary. It is fully understood by the People. It is a War waged for Slavery. Every life lost is a sacrifice upon that black altar.

And how shamefully has this war been managed by the administration! Our little army has been embarrassed at every step. Time and money and life have been wasted because of the stupidity of those entrusted with the direction of affairs at Washington. The glory achieved has been achieved in spite of greater embarrassments than were ever encountered by any other army under similar circumstances.

And as if the blunders which characterized the opening of this war were not sufficient, the government permitted Santa Anna to enter Mexico, to infuse new life into the drooping energies of his countrymen! They gave to Mexico the only man who could rally a sufficient force to make a successful resistance! Is it strange that the people are every where uttering bitter imprecations against an administration whose whole course has been marked by such profound stupidity?—*Eve Journal*.

IMPEACHMENT.

The N. Y. Sun says—"If Gen. Taylor is left without any aid in this struggle, and the Government have delayed opening communications with him by the way of Tampico, or withheld the reinforcement which Gen. Wool might have despatched to his relief, then the managers of this war will richly deserve impeachment at the next session of Congress. Indeed, it is questionable whether the procrastination of this war, and the mismanagement seen in the movements of the Gulf squadron and the army, will not result in the impeachment of some of our government functionaries.

That there has been mismanagement cannot be denied. In the first movement, an error was committed. Had our army not been ordered to remove from Corpus Christi to the station opposite Matamoros, the whole expense and blood of the war might, probably, have been avoided, and our country might have now been in the enjoyment of peace. Another error has been committed in ordering Gen. Taylor forward, with an inadequate force, to Saltillo—and a third error was committed in furnishing Santa Anna with a passport, and placing confidence in his honor. But the capital error of all will be, if it be committed, in leaving General Taylor to fight it out with an enemy of probably three times his number."

The Canadian Journals are giving their views on the subject of our war with Mexico. With regard to the present position of our army, and the prospect of things since the recent victory, the Hamilton Spectator says:

Gen. Taylor has possession of Monterey, but what other advantages has he gained by the battle? He finds himself three hundred miles farther in an enemy's country, and consequently that distance from his supplies and reinforcements, should the latter be required. Like Napoleon, when entering the Russian territory on his route to Moscow, Gen. Taylor will find it as difficult to recede as go on, and yet impossible to stand still. A movement must be made, and whether it is onward or backward, the only hope of safety is in the celerity of the foe. Too much dependence cannot be placed upon that, as the late action abundantly proves. The defeat of the Mexicans is equal to a victory under different circumstances. A couple more such triumphs, and the American army could never reach their homes again.

The accounts from the South West published yesterday state that Canales, with six hundred rancheros, was between Camargo and Monterey. The interposition of an enemy on this route, which forms Gen. Taylor's line of connection

with the Rio Grande, the source of his supplies, must prove to be very annoying if the hostile force should become strong. To guard against all danger from such an apprehension it is evident that an efficient force should be left along the river from Matamoros to Camargo, especially at the latter point. Gen. Taylor cannot afford to weaken his own army by sending detachments to keep open the communications in his rear; nor would it do now for him to be obliged to adopt the course pursued by him at Fort Brown, when he turned with his whole army to drive the Mexicans from their position between him and his source of supplies, Point Isabel.—*Balt. Amer.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1846.

Highly Important.—The news received this morning, at the Navy Department, from the Pacific, is highly interesting. It appears that Commodore Sloat, previous to leaving the coast of the Pacific (on account of ill health), planted the American "Stars and Stripes" at Monterey and San Francisco, and that he expected little or no difficulty from the Mexicans in maintaining it there. He left Commodore Stockton in command of the squadron, who was about taking possession of Lower California, with the ships under his command.

The British flag ship Collingwood, 80 gun ship of the line, Admiral Sir George Seymour, had entered San Francisco and again left for the Sandwich Islands. This was a damper on the hopes of the Mexicans.

Col. Fremont was at the head of some 150 men, in pursuit of General Castro, doing well. All California may be considered as safely in our hands.

Gen. Worth's Mode of Attack.—An officer in the army, who was present at the storming of Monterey, says:

"Gen. Worth has just completed a series of the most brilliant operations in modern warfare, and with but little loss. He carried four works, and then came into the town where every house was a fortification. He acted thus: Divided his force into columns, moving parallel, and opening their way with pickaxes through the houses and walls. Thus when they knocked a hole in the house they of course had possession, and in this way avoided the streets and the enemy's fire from roofs of houses and barricades thrown up in every direction."

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

Mr. John Wise, the celebrated orator, publishes a card in the *Lancaster American Republican*, stating that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, can be taken with ease, without the loss of a single man! His plan of accomplishing this is as follows:—He will construct a Balloon, of common twined muslin, well varnished, one hundred feet in diameter, which, when inflated, will be able to ascend with 20,000 pounds. It is to be freighted with 18,000 pounds of percussioned bomb shells and torpedos, and the other 2,000 to be men, or rather soldiers for ballast. Everything in readiness, Mr. W. says, "the cable by which it is to be manœuvred, may be five miles long, leaving the vessel, or land position, which acts as the retaining point, out of the reach of the Castle guns, and under the cover of our own batteries." The Balloon will then ascend, and keep directly over the Castle, one mile in height, and hurl its deadly freight down in the very midst of the men, destroying everything and placing Vera Cruz in the hands of our Government. At an elevation of one mile, Mr. W. says, the enemy could not bring the guns of the castle to bear upon the "destructive cloud" above. Should our Government be disposed to adopt Mr. W.'s plan, he pledges himself to superintend and ascend and direct the whole affair.

From the above, the reader can comprehend the whole plan of this novel mode of taking the powerful Castle, and as each one is permitted to make up his own mind about the *availability*,—we will say nothing more, excepting that we do not believe that our government will adopt the plan, and call for the valuable services of Mr. John Wise.—*York Adv.*

Dreadful Gale on the Atlantic.—The ship Concordia, Capt. Dorr, arrived at Boston on Friday morning, from Liverpool. The following is an extract from her log, as furnished the Merchants' News Room. "For a few days had very light winds and fair weather; on 22d, lat 40 44. lon. 18 51 W., had a heavy gale from S. W., with a heavy sea, ship labored very much and decks full of water; 23d the wind shifted to N. and blew equally hard, sea running in mountains, and so it continued blowing a succession of dreadful gales for nearly three weeks, from S. W. to N. W., and the most dreadful sea running ever seen; carried away fore and mainmast backstay, and split jib and foresail, also foretop-sail. Our cargo got adrift in the hold, and it really seemed as if every thing must go to pieces."

A True Prophet.—The Washington Union predicted before the election, that the "democracy of Pennsylvania would soon settle down on the Tariff of 1846." The oracle of Delphi was never more correct than the modern Pythoness.—Pennsylvania has "settled down upon the Tariff of 1846," and so heavily that it crushed all who were clinging to it!

Rather a House Full.—The Frederick (Md.) Examiner states that there is a man and his wife in that city, with a family of eight children, and occupying a house with only four rooms, who have sixteen boarders, and wish a few more!

TREMENDOUS FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at Apalachicola, Florida, on the 16th ult., laying half the city in ruins. Three houses were fired simultaneously, and at the fourth attempt the villain was shot at and narrowly escaped with his life. The Apalachicola Advertiser of the 17th ult., says—

About two o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire—on rushing into the streets, three buildings were discovered wrapped in flames, the dreadful element bursting through fire proof windows, doors and roofs, spreading destruction all around. By dint of the greatest exertions on the part of the citizens, our city was, after four hours unceasing labor, saved from utter destruction.

The flames were first discovered in R. J. Floyd's building on Commerce street. A few minutes sufficed to destroy it entirely—communicating then with T. L. Mitchell's large house, corner of Commerce and Chestnut streets, it was also swept away, together with the tenements adjoining; thence east every building between Floyd's and Simmons', corner of Water and Centre streets, and Green & Connelly's store, were in smoking ruins.

The loss is estimated at from 75,000 to \$80,000.

THE NEW PLANET.

The New Planet, whose discovery was recently announced by LE VERRIER, a French mathematician, from his closet, was first seen by astronomers at the Königsberg observatory on the 23d Sept.—Search for it had already been commenced at our National Observatory, but it was not seen until the 23d Oct. Its position, as determined by Lieut. MAURY on that evening, was R. A. 21h. 51m. 32s., S. dec. 13° 33' 16".

He describes it to us a white star of the eighth magnitude, very near Saturn. It may be seen with a common spy-glass, and is easily recognized at present as being the first of a triangular group, the other two components of which are yellow stars of the ninth magnitude.

The discovery of this star affords one of the most remarkable events in the history of theoretical astronomy. The orbit of Uranus had long puzzled astronomers. It was disturbed by some cause unknown to them, and which it was conjectured might arise from the attraction of a planet still more remote.

M. Le Verrier set to work in his closet, created a hypothetical planet, assigned it mass, orbit, a period of revolution, and position; all of which elements were changed until he obtained a combination that would produce the anomalous disturbances upon Uranus. Astronomers directed their telescopes, and found it where its creator had placed it, and the mathematician had pronounced it to be.

The distance of this planet from the earth is supposed to be not less than thirty-three hundred millions of miles, and its period of revolution around the sun not less than two hundred and twenty years, or nearly three times that of Uranus.

Pennsylvania.—We learn from the Erie Gazette that, contrary to previous reports, JAMES THOMPSON, the Democratic candidate, has been re-elected to Congress from the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania. The list of members published by us last week should therefore be corrected by substituting Mr. Thompson's name for that of Mr. Campbell. Erie is the only Whig county in the district, and its large majority of 850 votes was overbalanced by the Locofoco majorities in the counties of Warren, McKean, Potter, Clarion, Elk, and Jefferson.

The Congressional Delegation from Pennsylvania will now stand: Whigs 16, Native 1, and Locos 7—being a Whig gain of six members.

The last Ohio papers announce as certain the re-election of Mr. Vinton to Congress, about which some doubt had been expressed, from the circumstance, we believe, that he had a Whig as well as a Locofoco competitor. The defeat of this able gentleman would have been a loss indeed, not to the Whig party alone, but to the aggregate wisdom, experience, and dignity of the Representative body. His election makes the political composition of the Ohio delegation in the next Congress stand, eleven Whigs, nine Locofocos, and one Independent; in all twenty-one. In the present Congress they stand, eight Whigs, thirteen Locofocos.—*Nat. Int.*

Georgia.—The Congressional Delegation from this State is equally divided, 4 to 4, a Whig gain of one member. The names of the Whigs are Messrs. King, Tombs, Stephens, and Jones; locofocos, Messrs. Iverson, Haralson, Lumpkin, and Cobb. Georgia voted for Polk, but now regrets her course, and has again taken her proper position in the Whig ranks.

A Drop of Comfort.—At a time when the election returns from various States in the Union are conveying a signal rebuke to the Administration, we find in the official journal at Washington a drop of comfort for the powers that be. Speaking of the new iron revenue steamer "Polk," recently launched at Richmond, the Union says: "This vessel is likely to realize the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors, and to reflect great credit upon the Administration under which she was built." We are heartily glad to hear it; for it is about the only thing likely to "reflect great credit upon the Administration" since it has been in power.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Rather Cold.—At Quebec, on the 10th Oct. the thermometer was five degrees below the freezing point, and the hills were covered with snow.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

	1845.	1846.
Adams,	1489 2039	820 1572
Allegheny,	3813 4412	3689 5633
Armstrong,	1048 645	555 1055
Beaver,	1705 1872	1424 2024
Dedford,	2676 2312	1299 1245
Berks,	4837 1907	3233 2495
(new county),		698 1148
Ducks,	4123 3612	2547 3404
Bradford,	2936 2345	2611 2251
Butler,	1829 1869	1109 1447
Crawford,	1886 1352	1294 1132
Chester,	4309 4320	3102 3579
Columbia,	2619 1158	1569 1601
Cumberland,	2444 2028	1967 1914
Cambria,	1119 638	634 793
Centre,	1890 1049	1247 1101
Clinton,	755 344	533 683
Clearfield,	411 115	547 229
Clarion,	725 253	792 755
Carbon,	551 124	418 378
Dauphin,	1853 1524	1195 1691
Delaware,	1999 1359	1054 1422
Elk,	1103 1821	895 1801
Elk,	95 38	121 91
Fayette,	2291 1565	1876 2136
Franklin,	2888 2762	1559 2311
Greene,	1376 541	1414 958
Huntingdon,	2195 1851	912 1561
Indiana,	1591 1118	451 1328
Jefferson,	358 288	285 311
Junata,	849 513	524 503
Lawrence,	2246 1119	1435 1692
Lebanon,	4105 4881	2413 4647
Lehigh,	1298 1816	1092 1507
Lancaster,	1914 1697	1247 1180
Lycoming,	1813 1237	947 1584
Montgomery,	3926 2311	2050 2761
Meigs,	2472 2151	1557 2071
Monroe,	1138 193	570 251
Mifflin,	1544 753	828 928
M. Egan,	170 111	218 101
Northampton,	2728 1,63	1242 1690
Northumberland,	1649 812	755 1294
Perry,	1619 659	681 612
Philad. county,	11,221 2705	11,539 6372
Philad. city,	4256 5121	3593 3681
Pike,	409 17	256 158
Potter,	309 28	214 179
Somerset,	658 1396	632 1491
Schoenkill,	2314 1172	2103 2587
Susquehanna,	1743 909	1579 1187
Tioga,	1183 459	1435 1067
Union,	1415 2015	905 1076
Venango,	712 250	604 627
Washington,	2486 2860	2899 2952
Wayne,	913 516	794 659
Wyoming,	858 724	668 650
Warren,	363 291	623 477
Westmoreland,	3261 1527	2927 1805
York,	3167 2470	2128 2312
Total,	119,510 89,118	80,984 97,913

Mr. Power's majority, 89,209.

Isn't it rich that the Locofoco papers should boast of the re-election "by the skin of his teeth" of David Wilmont in a district which gave Polk 2,252 majority, and the election of Charles Brown in the Northern Liberties with over fifteen hundred majority against him. (but divided between a Whig and Native candidate,) in a District which gave Clay only 153 majority over Polk! These are the only two Members of Congress elect from Pennsylvania who regard the Tariff of 1846 with any sort of complacency, yet their election is claimed as evidence of its popularity in this State. The majority in Pennsylvania against the new Tariff cannot be plausibly rated lower than One Hundred Thousand Freemen.—*Tribune.*

"Bound for Salt River."—After the election returns came in on Tuesday, showing the great Whig gains in every part of the State, some way having caught a land tortoise, pasted the locofoco county ticket on his back, and having put the above inscription above it let the fellow travel through the streets. Our locofoco friends who were by, took the joke in good part, but thought that the method of conveyance was entirely too slow for the occasion.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Special Prayer.—The London Gazette contains an order by the Queen in Council, that special prayer should be offered up in all the Churches of the establishment, on the 11th day of October, and the two following Sundays, "for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year."

Female Beauty—Culpable Neglect.

It has been observed by visitors from all other countries, as well as by persons of the most cultivated taste in this, that in no country is there a larger class of female beauty and excellence than in this city. Yet, while the shoe-fitter, dress-maker, and milliner are engaged in adorning "nature's best gift to man," one part appears almost totally neglected.—The Hair. How often do the ravages of disease lay waste the delicate form of the fair and beautiful, and though restored to health again, yet those flowing locks, which once adorned their heads, fall off, and never again return to their original beauty. It is inconceivable how any person, more especially a lady, can manifest so much neglect on this point, when a "never failing remedy" can be obtained at No. 8 South Third street, and asking for Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, which will perfectly restore this only neglected part of female beauty.

What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty?

Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption.—Thousands die annually with the above diseases—Jayne's Expectant never fails to relieve, and permanently cures nine out of ten who use it as directed.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 25
Wheat,	1 05 to 1 17
Rye,	65 to 67
Corn,	66 to 67
Oat,	50 to 50
Beef Cattle,	3 50 to 4 75

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the Tavern of Moses Smith, in Cushtown, Franklin township, On Friday the 13th of November next, at 12 o'clock, a.

by the Heirs, the following REAL ESTATE, being late the property of PERAN MARK, deceased—all situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa. to wit:

No. 1. A Tract of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, lying adjacent to and partly in CASH TOWN, adjoining lands of Heirs of Joseph Pitzer, deceased, Samuel Cover, Isaac Rife, Andrew Marshall and others, containing

94 Acres and 84 Perches, and allowance—of which about 65 Acres is cleared arable land, and the residue WOODLAND, covered with thriving Timber, principally Chestnut—on which are erected a two-story Brick

Log Dwelling House, now and for many years past occupied as a

PAVER'S STAND, a commodious Bank Barn, Frame Stable, a Blacksmith Shop,

Log Tenant House, and another Log Dwelling House, and Stable, now occupied as a TOLL HOUSE. There is a running fountain of excellent water at the front door, on the Turnpike, and a spring at the back door, of the Tavern-house. Every field on this Tract has water flowing through it; and the whole is in a good state of cultivation and repair.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground, in Cash Town aforesaid, containing about HALF AN ACRE, adjoining lots of Peter Mickle, jr. on the East, and John Bucher on the West, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling House, and a Log Wagon-maker's Shop, and other improvements.

No. 3. A TRACT OF Mountain Land, which will be divided and sold in

LOTS convenient to suit purchasers, the whole containing about

245 ACRES, more or less, and adjoining lands of Daniel Mickle, jr. Robert Sheekley, Patrick Ball, Henry Weaver and others—situate on a Public Road, and within 3 miles of the Chambersburg Turnpike. This Tract is HEAVILY TIMBERED, principally Chestnut Oak.

No. 4. One other Tract of WOODLAND, adjoining the Tavern property first described, lands of Samuel Cover, Joseph Pitzer and others, containing EIGHT ACRES, more or less.

No. 5. One other Tract of WOODLAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Deardorff, David Deardorff, Peter Mickle, sen. and others, containing EIGHT ACRES and EIGHTY-TWO PERCHES.

No. 6. One other Tract of Mountain Land, adjoining lands of Henry Fehl, George Orner and others, containing EIGHT ACRES and Ninety-one Perches, situate about one mile from Bell's Mill.

If any part of the premises will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, at any time before the day of sale, by Jacob Marx, living in Cash Town—by whom also attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, on behalf of

THE HEIRS.

A VALUABLE TRACT AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Mountjoy township, Adams county,

On Monday the 9th of November, at 1 o'clock, p. m. the valuable

PROPERTY,

on which he now resides, situate on the road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore, about 54 miles from the former place, adjoining lands of George Himes, Mrs. Larimer, and others, containing

32 Acres, and 91 Perches of land, on which are erected a comfortable

Brick Dwelling, and a first-rate Bank Barn. There is a well of excellent water convenient to the door. There is also on the premises an Orchard of first rate Fruit, Apple and Peach. About 5 Acres of the above are in good Timber, the balance cleared, with a good proportion of Meadow—the whole being under good cultivation and well timbered. The property is under good fencing and in first-rate order.

If any person wishing to view the Property can do so by calling on the subscriber residing on the premises, who will give attendance and made known the terms on the day of sale.

CORNELIUS HOUGHTLIN.

To Agents and Readers, SECOND Stereotype Edition of a valuable and cheap illustrated family work. Reissue of the American Penny Magazine, conducted by Theodore Dwight, and published at the office of the New York Express, 112 Broadway. This entertaining and instructive weekly paper, being stereotyped, vol. I. will soon be issued in quarterly parts of 208 octavo pages, at 374 cents, or to agents and clubs four for \$1. Early orders will be first supplied. It has a wider scope and more American matter than the old foreign Penny Magazines, with news, select extracts from late books, reviews, &c. agricultural and juvenile articles, a high moral and religious tone, and nothing to offend the purest eye.

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The Methodist Advocate highly recommends it; and numerous other papers.

The current 2d volume, by mail, \$1 in advance. Delivered in the city at 2 cents a week.

Oct. 27

Oct. 27

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private, but if not sold will sell at Public Sale, on

Friday the 27th day of November next, A TRACT OF

PRIME RED LAND, lying in Carroll county, three miles and a half west of Taneytown, six miles and a half east of Emmitsburg, and ten south of Gettysburg, containing

40 ACRES, or more, embracing WOOD and ARABLE LAND, divided into seven fields, all of which are under good fencing. The improvements are a comfortable

HOUSE, a Good Barn, a Young ORCHARD of choice fruit, a never-failing well of good water in the yard with a Pump in it. There is also an

Earthenware Establishment in good order, which has been successfully carried on for the last sixteen years, retailing not less than one hundred and sometimes over two hundred dollars worth of ware in a year.

Terms made to suit the purchaser.

JAMES CORNELL.

Carroll co., Md. Oct. 12.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE, HIS FARM

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, on Marsh-creek, containing about

235 ACRES, of which about 60 or 70 are in first-rate TIMBER LAND, superior to any in the settlement; and about 70 or 80 Acres in excellent BOTTOM LAND. The fences are all in first-rate order, and the Farm is in a perfect state of cultivation. The improvements are a

VERY LARGE BRICK HOUSE, and a BANK BARN, part stone and part frame, 80 feet in length, Stable, Wagonshed, Corn crib, Smoke house, and all other necessary Out-buildings; a first-rate

ORCHARD of bearing Fruit, and a YOUNG ORCHARD of choice Fruit, just beginning to bear, with a great variety of Apple, Peach, Plum Trees, &c. on different parts of the Farm. There